Amusements.

ACADEMY-2 and 8:15-The Old Homestead. AMBERG THEATRE-2-Venetian Nights-8:15-Affaire

BIJOU TREATRE-2 and 8-A Midnight Bell. BROADWAY THEATRE-2 and 8-The Prince and the Pauper. CASING-2 and 8-The Brigands.

DALY'S THEATRE-2 and N-As You Like It.
EDEN MUSEE-Was Tableaus.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and S. Romeo and Juliet. LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Charity Ball. LENOX LYCEUM-8-Lecture. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-A Man of the

World and Aunt Jack.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Tristan and Isolde. NEWPARK TREATRE-2 and 8:15-The Gondollers. NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-Binebeard, Jr.
PALMER'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Dr. Jekyll and Mr.

Hyde. PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Shenandoah. STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Seven Ages. 5: AR THEATRE-2 and 8-The Senator. UNION SQUARE THEATRE -2 and 8 15 - The County Fair. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—Ingomer. 14TH STREETTHEATRE—8—The Corsican Brothers. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Genysburg.

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DR. SMITH.

184 East 18thst, near 3d-ave, station.

Didast reliable specimist; diseases of the skin and nervous system, gentto-uninary organs, impatence and sternity. OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufactures, T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st., New-York, Desks, Library Tables, &c.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The National Bank of the United States of Brazil was incorporated at Rio Janeiro, the capital of \$100,000,000 being subscribed within four hours. —— A meeting to start a fund for the national defence was held at Lisbon. === Three men lost their lives by the bursting of a steam-gauge on the steamer Sardinian. = Edouard Rothschill, son of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, wounded the Marquis de Gony in a duel in Paris. - Dr. Talmage called upon Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

Congress .- Only the House in session : == Five more sections of the Administrative Tariff. bill were passed, in Committee of the Whole. In committee: The sub-committee of the House World's Fair Committee decided to ask the full committee for permission to frame a World's Fair bill, omitting reference to site: the House Committee on Merchant Marine heard arguments in favor of the Farquhar bill, granting subsidies: Senator Vest's Dressed Beef Committee held a pleas for reciprocity with Canada.

buildings wrecked by a natural gas explosion in Columbus. === The World's Fair bill was introduced in both Houses of the Legislature in Al bany, ==== The Pacific railroads were again blocked by snow. === Ex-Senator H. H. Riddleberger died at his home in Virginia. - The Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union elected officers. = The Knights of Labor and the Miners' National Progressive Union agreed on the details of a common constitution.

City and Suburban.-George G. Lounsbery, for many years cashier of the New-York Postofilee, shot himself at his home in Hackensack after he had been told that he must give up his place to another man; a shortage of \$27,000 in his accounts was found. === The Tammany Hall General Committee was formally organized. ——— Annual dinner of the New-York alumni of Dartmouth College. —— The Caledonian Society celebrated Robert Burns's birthday. —— Stocks dull and firm, closing strong at small reactions.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : growing warmer after the morning. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 27; average, 30 3-4.

The great debate on revising the Creed, which has been going on during the week in the New York Presbytery, will be resumed on Monday afternoon. How long it will continue no one can tell with certainty, but the Presbytery seems to think that all who want to speak on the questions at issue can have the opportunity next week, since it has decided to take the vote on February 3. The vote itself will prob ably consume a good deal of time, as each section is to be considered separately, and amendments to each may be made, an hour being given to the discussion of every amendment. The action of this large and influential Presbytery is awaited with much interest, which is not limited to the Presbyterian denomination.

It has taken a long time for the General Term of the Supreme Court to pass upon the appeal of John Most, who was sentenced on December 18, 1887, to a year's imprisonment for using language inciting to violence and murder at a meeting held to protest against the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists in the previous month. The conviction has now been affirmed, and Most will have to go to the penitentiary forthwith unless he takes a further Why there should have been so long a delay in the case is not apparent. The public has almost forgotten about Most's violent language more than two years ago. Especially in the case of such men punishment should follow swift upon offence if the effect intended is to

be produced. It is the height of folly for any one to charge the Republican members of the Legislature with being opposed to the World's Fair because they deem it wise to give some consideration to the bill introduced yesterday, instead of passing it out of hand. The desirability of avoiding unnecessary delay in acting on the measure is perfectly obvious. At the same time the majority of the Senate and Assembly are fully justified in studying with care a measare of such importance, especially as its constitutionality is sure to be attacked in some quarters. The attempt of Senator Cantor and other Demorats to make party capital of the judicious course of the Republicans will come Brief delay in this matter implies

ponement.

The attempted suicide of George II. Lounsbery, who has been cashier of the New-York Postoffice for ten years past, is a sad and sheeking affair. He has been employed in the Postoffice since 1873, and until recently his work has been faithful and satisfactory. Millions of dollars passed through his hands every year, but his opportunities for peculation were extremely limited. Postmaster Van Cott decided to remove Lounsbery a few days ago. Yesterday the cashier did not come to the office, a shortage of about \$25,000 in his accounts was discovered, and he made a desperate attempt to take his life. As his accounts were made up from day to day, how he succeeded in stealing that amount is an inexplicable feature of the case, unless he took it all or nearly all on the last day he was at the Postoffice, which hardly seems reasonable. There will be no loss to the Government or the Postmaster, as Lounsbery was under bonds.

THE SAMOAN IREATY. Democratic journals like "The World" and, to our great surprise, "The Sun" also, are attempting to belittle the settlement at Berlin touching the respective rights of the United States, Germany and England in the Samoan Islands. They write as if it were desirable to destroy a treaty simply because it was negotiated under a Republican Administration. They show no purpose to examine the facts, but rather to endeavor to enlighten them as to the true situation in which President Cleveland's Administration had left us as to our rights in Samoa, and at the same time to show the substantial and valuable gain that has been made under President Harrison.

Under the Administration of President Hayes, in 1878, we had gained a foothold in the Samoan Islands by a valuable cession of the harbor of Pago-Pago for a shelter and coaling station for our naval and merchant vessels. Subsequently the Germans, who had gained a foothold, rapidly pushed their interests until they practically assumed the government of the islands and of all the inhabitants thereof. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants were citizens of the United States, who keenly felt the oppression and humiliation of German rule. Had the Government of the United States stood still there would, beyond doubt, have been a German autocracy firmly established in those islands. American citizens who had own, but he has strong inducements to adopt gone there on various lawful enterprises would a different course. have been entirely subject to German rule, and we should have lost our hold on the valuable harbor of Pago-Pago, or have regained it after a far greater struggle than it required to bring about the Treaty of Berlin. President Cleveland's Administration no

doubt fully comprehended the difficulty and appreciated the secondary position into which the Americans had been relegated in the Samoan Islands. An effort was made to check about a better understanding. It proved a dismal failure. Nothing was accomplished. dictatorial tone of the German delegate and the obvious seconding of German pretensions by the British delegate. As soon as the conference had adjourned the Germans assumed still more offensive power in Samoa. They dethroned the native King, who, whatever may representative of the rights of the native Sahearing; the Ways and Means Committee heard he were a common offender arrested in the streets for misconduct. They took him four Domestic .- Three bodies of dead and many thousand miles away, and held him as a comounded persons were taken from the ruins of mon prisoner in a German fort on the Marshall Islands. German subjects possessed themselve. of a large share of Samoan lands, and German naval officers governed the islands in as roughshod a manner as German dragoons overrode Schleswig-Holstein in 1866 or Abace-Lorraine in 1870. They subjected citizens of the United States to police inspection daily. They required reports from each American house as to the arms they kept. They turned the natural right of American citizens to bear arms into a mere privilege granted at the discretion of German naval officers. The German police reported the conversations of American citizens, tial. All these things took place, unrelieved and unrebuked, while Mr. Cleveland was still President of the United States.

When President Harrison assumed power a new conference assembled at Berlin, when under the instructions of Secretary Blaine, the American Commissioners requested the follow-

ing conditions to be agreed to: First-That the three Powers represented in Samual egardless of the respective numbers of the citizen subjects of each, should have absolute equality before the law and in all matters of administration.

second-That as the deposed king, Malletoa, had been wrongfully and violently deported by the Gerans, he should be brought back by the same Power

Third-That for the sake of justice to the native samoans there should be a land commission, in which the whole question of the land titles in Samoa should be subjected to right examination, by which hones titles should be confirmed and the rights of the native

Samoans zealously protected. Fourth-That the government of the port and town of Apia, mainly inhabited by foreigners, should be administered by equal representation of the three Powers. Fifth That the administration of justice for all foreign residents should be confided, not to a German "mandatory," as had been the case, nor to an English

and learning, who should be taken from Sweden of and paid by the same in equal proportions. Sixth-That there should be no traffic in firearms with the natives to enable them to resort to murde among rival and hostile factions, as they had been doing with the arms sold them by the English and

udge, as was proposed, but to a neutral of characte

terman merchants at Apia.

Seventh-That no alcoholic liquors should be sold to the natives. That had been the cause of their demoralization, under the sales made by English and the cause of their losing their lands in exchange fo mess of pottage, or more literally, for a jug of rum This corrupt transfer of land went on until the amount nominally transferred by the natives exceeded all they

Every reform which the American Commissioners asked at Berlin was agreed to, and the Government now established in Samoa is one of security, of equity, and of justice to the nations. No one of the three Powers felt that a victory was gained over either of the others. No such result was desired. They all felt that the American propositions were based on justice, and that the inevitable result of their and the absolute security of the rights of all. To refuse now, as the Democratic papers urge, to confirm the treaty would be to leave American citizens unprotected where they are now fully protected, and to surrender the control of position for the future commerce of the world

decided to consider the Fair bill on Monday, will be greater than to any other nation in the case is such as completely to justify the deand the Senate on Wednesday. It is difficult world. Do we understand "The World" and cision. to see how anything will be lost by this post- "The Sun" to advise the Senate of the United | It is to be expected that Democratic par-States that these enormous advantages in the tisans, who were unscrupulous enough to procommerce of the Pacific Ocean shall be sur- cure fraudulent certificates for several canjointly, simply because the treaty was negotiated under the Administration of President Harrison, and because the conditions were laid to the American Commissioners?

> THE MAYOR AND THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

Those who have been instrumental in framing and presenting to the Legislature the latest plan for providing this city with an adequate system of rapid transit, and all citizens who are anxiously awaiting a wise solution of this great problem, have reason to be well satisfied with the popular reception of the bill introduced a is week at Albany. During the few days that have elapsed since its provisions were made public a large measure of intelligent approval has been bestowed upon the project, and no effective argument has been advanced against it. A feeble and partisan opposition has been encouraged by the utterances of a few individuals, of whom the petulant and narrow-minded dictator of Tammany Hall is the most conspicuous; but even Mr. Croker has been unable to discover a single objection which is not inspired by selfish political considerations. He has made an ill-tempered disclosure of his disappointment at the prospect | none of them endangered the vital principle that this colossal undertaking will not be sur- of the reform. This has been the attitude of rendered to the sticky hands of Tammany, but all the recognized friends of the Saxton bill intrusted to a Commission of impartial, incor- ever since the struggle began, and it is their conceal the truth from the public. We shall ruptible and sagacious citizens, whose exclusive purpose it will be to serve the city faithfully. In the opinion of disinterested persons opposition of this character is sure to commend the measure against which it is directed.

We observe with pleasure that Mayor Grant has not yet echoed the hostility of Mr. Croker found with this reticence, more especially since | the elector intends to vote, by necessary implisidered himself bound to antagonize any and names shall be erased from the ballot by the righted by Tammany, he would not have need-First of all, he would find it extremely diffi-

solution of a momentous problem with the litical parties should fail to make nominations In that document he disclaimed all personal and partisan motives, and declared that the need of new transportation facilities was so and to change this tendency, and a conference of the three Powers was called to meet in share in a great and beneficent work—a work Washington in July, 1887, in order to bring which will do more to promote the comfort and

and enhance the respect in which his fellow-citizens hold him. If he desires to be regarded ful endeavor to solve a problem of vital significance, which every year makes more pressing and every delay more difficult.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

It is to be presumed that all citizens, Demo erats as well as Republicans, desire to judge fairly the action of political parties in Congress and if deemed offensive they were subjected to on contested seats. But that is not always summary proceedings by German courts-mar- | casy. With conflicting testimony men of opposite parties are apt to ignore evidence against of candidates of their own side. There are reasons why this attitude of mind would be especially unjust with reference to the contests to be acted upon this year. In November, 1888, when returns of the

Presidential election were received, it quickly became apparent that the Republicans had scinally elected a small majority of the House But the passionate anxiety of certain Demoeratic officeholders of the House, and of others whose interests depended upon the success of Democratic policy, led to carnest efforts to prevent a control of the Hogse by Republicans. In a dozen States the active Democrats were immediately engaged in disputing the returns. More than twenty districts in states where the giving of certificates depend ed upon Democratic officials were obstinately contested. In some Democratic journals it was boldly asserted that control of the House was to be secured. It was obvious that the official power of partisan State officers would be used. at least as far as their consciences would permit, to secure for their friends in the House

the ability to pass upon contested cases. It was in this state of feeling that many things were done which would not now be justified, even by Democrats. Looking back at the matter, reasoning men of that party realize that there was straining of official authority to the utmost in several States, in West Virginia, for example. The majority in that enfire State was so narrow that even new it is seriously disputed whether the Republican or the Democratic candidate was elected Governor. If it be conceded that there was a small Democratic plurality, yet the division of parties would even then appear to have been substantially equal. But the Governor's decisions gave certificates of election to three Democratic and only one Republican candidate for Representanatives and to the representatives of the three tive, and were plainly born of the intense par-

tisan feeling of the hour. In reviewing this and other contested cases the Republican majority in the House bas one advantage. There can be no suspicion now that additional votes are needed for partisan adoption would be the prosperity of Samoa reasons. With a clear majority on the original returns, the Republicans now have the further advantage gained by admission of four new States, with five Republican Representatives. That alone would insure a good working majority. A larger majority is to any party a disthe most valuable harbor and coaling-station advantage, because the members lose the sense in the South Pacific Ocean. The value of the of personal responsibility for attendance. It is safe to say that there is no Republican leader is incalculable; the value to the United States | who wishes to see the majority in the House | currence in the Galveston courtroom, which must

rendered to Germany and Great Britain con- didates in the hope of controlling the House, will now do their utmost to create the impression that every decision in favor of the Republican candidates, who were legally and down by Secretary Blaine in his instructions rightfully elected, is a gross abuse of partisan power. But the pretence will not avail. Thousands of Democratic voters, who have common-sense and conscience, will know that the decisions are just. All that Republican members of Congress have to do is to decide each case upon its merits, without fear or favor, and the country will sustain them.

THE SAXTON BILL AS AMENDED. The friends of genuine ballot reform in the Legislature of this State are intent solely upon the passage of the best attainable measure. They have no disposition to reject suggestions from any quarter, provided they are calculated to strengthen the measure. In other words, they have not gone to Albany with an iron-clad piece of legislation which they aim to put through without amendment of any sort. In an interview with Mr. Saxton in advance of the opening of the Legislature, he assured a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE that, so far as he himself was concerned, he stood ready to make any concessions which might be asked by those representing Governor Hill, provided attitude to day.

It was not strange, therefore, that at the hearing on Thursday Mr. Saxton offered a number of amendments. Governor Hill in his annual message objected to the Australian system on several grounds. Mr. Saxton, so far as justice to the bill will allow him to do so. by perfunctory criticism of the bill. He has by means of these amendments takes the bill expressed his surprise at finding himself named out of the range of the Governor's criticism. as one of the Commissioners, and has declined | For example, the Governor held that because to give his opinion of a measure which he had the Constitution provides that the ballot shall not had time to study. There is no fault to be contain the names of the persons for whom it may be taken to indicate an encouraging cation it excludes all other names. One of independence of spirit. If the Mayor had con- Mr. Saxton's amendments provides that all every proposition which has not been copy- elector except those for which he votes, Again, the Governor held that under the proposed ed to wait until he knew semething about it measure the illiterate voter would suffer embefore condemning the Rapid Transit bill. The | barrassment-he would be compelled to expose rigid discipline of the Wigwam may yet compet his ignorance to one of the poll officials. With the Mayor to accept Mr. Croher's policy as his a view of meeting this objection, another of candidates of each of the political parties shall cult to reconcile opposition to the proposed objections was, in effect: suppose all the powhat then? As a contingency, this is so remote as forcibly to suggest the familiar query, "Suppose your aunt was your uncle, what then?" The criticism is an absurd one, but Mr. Saxton disposes of it, and relieves the Governor's anxiety by providing that blanks shall be left in the ballots which the voters

those who act with him-the Republican mahow, by the amendments referred to, they have the best friend of all the people, he may go far | But Mr. Saxton has frequently stated that he toward achieving that renown by a prompt shall not oppose general registration if it is and cordial support of the efficient, compress regarded as essential; and the majority of his Transit measure which has been introduced at | is tolerably clear, therefore, that if the Gov-Albany. The bill contains no politics, pro- ernor will waive his untenable objection to an exclusive official ballot the Saxton bill will become a law this year. Will he do so?

THE SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY For several months The Tribune has noticed, with real sorrow, a split in the esteemed Demo cratic party. During the last few days it has cen particularly forced on our attention. We soly divide the party. It has been said that he liest government is obtained where there are we great political parties of nearly equal strength and to give attention only to evidence in favor | With the Democratic party divided this would come to be the case in this country. Besides, since the election of November, 1888, the result of which many of our readers will remember, th poor old Democracy has had enough to bear with out any internal conflicts. But fate seems to have been against it, and to-day there is more hope of a union between the Prohibitionists and the Chinese Highbinders than between the riva factions of the Democratic party in Fort Bend County, Texas, for it is the great Fort Bend

breach in the party to which we refer. As most of our readers doubtless know, the Fort Bend County Democracy was some time since split into two great divisions. The adherents of one of these rejoices in the name of the "Woodpeckers"; the others are no less proud of the fact that they are known as the "Jaybirds." The Woodpeckers are conservatives and carry only on pistol apiece; the Jaybirds are strong radicals and ach carries two pistols and a slungshot. The Woodpeckers favor a protective tariff, though they believe that metallic gun-cartridges should be admitted free; the Jaybirds lean more toward Free Trade, but hold that books, works of art, soap, etc., should be heavily taxed. The Wood. peckers believe that too much money is spent on education, and demand a doing away with the public schools; the Jaybirds, on the other hand, contend that more money should be spent on the schools, but insist that in them pagilism be substituted for reading and target practice for arithmetic. The Woodpecker news papers and orators accuse the Jaybirds of recklesssess in their management of public affairs and of shooting Woodpeckers from ambush; the Jay birds in return charge the Woodpeckers with malfeasance in office and carrying pistols which are ten years behind the times. The Woodpeckers favor Andrew Jackson for Presidential candidate in 1892, but the Jaybirds claim that Jackson died ten years ago. The Woodpeckers are earnest for ballot reform, holding that the State should hire an educated man from New-Orleans to be present on every election day and read the ballots to all voters, so that they may know what they are voting; but the Jaybirds find an easier solution of the difficulty in a general law which shall allow nothing but straight Jaybird ballots about the polls, thus obviating all mistakes. The Woodpeckers demand that a navy yard be established in Fort Bend County; the Jaybirds will accept nothing but a United States Mint. We might, in fact, take up a column of The Tribune in enumerating the points on which the Woodpeckers and Jaybirds differ, but we believe we have mentioned enough so

And as if the difference in their views on publie questions was not enough to hold them forever apart, now comes the news of the travic oc-

that the reader will see how hopeless it is to look

for any reconciliation between them.

ready know, forty residents of Fort Bend County, all leading men in one party or the other, were some time ago indicted for murder, and this week taken to Galveston for trial. In the court room Voiney Gibson, leader of the Jaybirds, shot and killed Kyle Terry, the most prominent Woodpecker. Common cause was, of course, made against the judge, but he slid down the fireescape and got away. Thirty shots were fired, after which the authorities made more arrests. The two great political parties of Fort Bend County, Texas, are now practically in jail, but the bitterness between them is not abated. A united Democracy is no lorger possible in Fort Bend

In closing, we can only express the hope that the split in Fort Bend County will not spread to the party throughout the country. Should it do so, we suppose that Mr. Cleveland would probably east his lot with the Woodpeckers, while his Excellency, David B. Hill, would become a rampant Jaybird. Our valued contemporary, "The World," for instance, would support the Jaybird's cause, while The New-York Times" would become a strong Woodpecker organ. But we will anticipate no further. We hope and trust that the division will not spread.

A coroner's jury has found that the Louisville bridge disaster which destroyed fourteen lives "was the result of the men in the caisson be-coming panic-stricken." If the jurymen meant that there was in reality no reasonable cause for terror, why didn't they say so? It would be interesting to know just what they did mean.

And now the Governor of Massachusetts is to have his salary raised to \$10,000. The example set by New-Jersey appears to be contagious.

Nearly three pages of the index of the laws of 1889 is consumed by the canals. This fact indirates that the number of canal bills of one sort or another which passed last year was large-nor was 1889 an exceptional year in this respect. It is now proposed to create what shall be known as It is to contain the apa canal supply bill. propriations for bridges and culverts, thus avoiding the necessity of separate bills for each one of these items. The proposition is an excellent one. The fewer the special bills the better.

There is no truth in the report that Governor Hill has declared that he would rather practice law in Chemung County than be elected to the Presidency by official ballots.

When the defendant in the recent breach of promise case heard the verdict of the jury, he is reported to have looked greatly dejected. tally. Under the circumstances he could hardly be expected to display abounding hilariousness 'Tis not in human nature to do that. When he settles up with the fair plaintiff, his purse will be depleted, but what a lesson he will have learned; and a lesson that will not need to be enforced a second time in his case. As for the plaintiff, she leserves warm commendation for assuming such disagreeable role as was necessary in bringing an action against her recreant lover. She is entitled to every cent of her \$12,000.

The question whether lobsters are fish, which has provoked a controversy between France and England, somehow makes us think of the Western gourmand who spoke of ice-cream as "that deicious bivalve."

Post" has this to say : The cable reports that public opinion in Berili onsiders the treaty a "German retreat." We hop hat this phrase does not imply an American advance

Concerning the Samoan Treaty, "The Evening

If "The Post" will examine this last sentence arefully, we think it will be astonished to disover that it has expressed an honest sentiment. We can imagine nothing that would so ruffle the feathers of this fore in cuckoo as the idea of an American advance.

It is reported that the police have been intructed to arrest all persons who violate the ity ordinances by littering and defiling the streets An impartial enforcement of such an order would go far to solve the problem which is now engaging the attention of Commissioner Loomis.

Boston has a Fire Marshal, Mr. Charles W. capable and painstaking official. His report of the great fire in that city on Thanksgiving Day, by which there was a total loss of \$3,841,388, is model of its kind. It is Mr. Whitcomb's be-Hef that the fire was caused by an electric wire, which in some way became overcharged. He denounces the "extremely negligent and shiftless manner" in which many tangled wires were allowed to remain after the store just before Thanksgiving, and urges the necessity of proper system for the municipal regulation of electric wires." Mr. Whitcomb is also severe in his criticism of the manner of construction of the building in which the fire occurred, and says: That this faulty construction was well understood and appreciated by the underwriter is evidenced by a glance at the insurance rates in hat locality, they being much higher on this building that on others in the neighborhood." The Marshal further notes "the lat e number of existing conditions apparently ready to assist in the birth and progress of the flames," and remarks that "rarely has a fire started out on its voyage of devastation under such favorable auspices." This is not flattering to Boston, and Mr. Whiteomb deserves great praise for putting the truth in this plain and wholesome fashion. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught by the disaster of last November will not be thrown away. Other cities besides Boston would do well to heed it.

It cannot fairly be said, remarks "The New-York Times," that it was a mistake to choose Mr. Reed as Speaker. The House of Representatives an now go on with its business with a light heart.

....

Ex-Senator Grady, known to ex-President Cleveland as Young-Man-Who-Disturbs-My-Personalomfort, began his anti-ballot reform speech on Thursday with the explanation that he represented nobody but himself. It is well, A man o lost to all sense of what he owes the common welfare as to fight this great and much-needed popular demand cannot represent too small a number of persons.

The Indiana Wool-Growers' Convention at Indianapolis has rejected a resolution in favor of Chicago as the place for the World's Fair. Probably the members of the convention said to themselves, "What's the use of voting in favor of a thing that there isn't one chance in ten thousand They can see the signs of the times more plainly in Indiana than in Illinois.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is ill with in-

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdish, paster of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, is thinking of editing and publishing the interesting and representative series of sermons being preached at that venerable church this month by ministers of various denominations, and will certainly do so if the applications made to him, at No. 44 John st., in advance, are so numerous as to indicate a general desire for such a compilation.

The Hon. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana, is ill with nfluenza, and is threatened with pnoumonia.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale preached an installation sermon the other day at the First Unitarian Church at Berlin, Mass., where his own first sermon was delivered, in 1842.

Empress Augusta of Germany was very fond of the pomp and state of royalty. Some tifteen years ago From The Evening Sun. he sustained a severe and incurable injury by slipping and falling on the marble floor of one of the halls of the palace. She never walked again, but she did not. for that reason, relinquish her post as hostess at the

the evening, and remained there till the festivity were well under way, or till sie became too fatigue to stay any longer. A screen was then drawn before her and she disappeared as mysteriously as she has come. The aspect of this immovable figure, with the pallid, wrinkled countenance, magnificently dressed and blazing with jewels, was most singular, producing and blazing with jewels, was most ingular, producing the effect of some litindoo idol in its shrine, or rather that of some aged rival of lnez de Catra, crowned and celebrating a tardy royalty after leath. At these entertainments she took a perverse dilight in showing marked favor to the Ambassador of France, always summoning him to her side and convrsing with him long and earnestly. But when any of he Court caves, droppers took the trouble of listenin to what the Empress said, they always found that the topics of this seemingly serious interview were nothing more important than the last play by Alexantre Dumas or the latest novel by Alphonse Dandet. The seat which she occupied when she rode out has mounted upon rockers, and the lady-in-waiting who always accompanied her was instructed to press one of the rockers with her foot whenever any one boyed to the Empress, so that the aged invalid might bend in return without disturbing herself.

The Rev. J. C. Kimball, of Hartford, formerly twelve leading clergymen of the Unitarian decomination who are invited every winter to deliver aspecial course of sermons in Washington, D. C. He is a speak in All Souls' Church to morrow. Among the scakers of this course are the Revs. Robert Collyer, Minot J. Savage, Stopford Brooke, E. E. Hale, and W. C. Gannett.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Remarkable, isn't it, that the man-or was t woman :-who put the Scripture texts in the pane of the elevated cars should have misquoted one of that? And yet such is the case. The well-known passes from John's gospel is given-"That whose lieveth on him shall not perish," when, of cours 'should" and not "shall" is the proper word.

"should" and not "shall" is the proper word.

A very little boy in one of the suburbs has beet under instruction in his first prayer lately, and has regarded the proceeding as a very great bore. The other right he was permitted to sit up rather later than usual, and when he went to bed he was very tired. But the prayer was required as usual. He knelt down and began—
"Now I lay me down to sleep,"
Then he jumped up suddenly.
"Oh, p-haw!" he exclaimed, "Dod's don' to bed before this time!"
And he leaned into hed—(Roston Trapscript

And he leaped into bed .- (Boston Transcript.

There are a number of interesting things about Rogersville, Tenn. It is a hundred years old, has the oldest Masonic lodge in the State, and the house which sheltered General Jackson for menths. It also has the grave of Davy Crockett's parents, and the only spring in the United States which ebbs and flows every two hours. The oldest women in the State lives in the town, and near it is the oldest church in the State. The first newspaper published in the State was issued in Rogersville.

Costly Free Schools.—Immigrant (with large flock of children)—I came to this country because I heard that education here was free.

Native-My poor man, you were misinformed. To educate that family of children in this country will backerst you.

educate the series of the series of high to bankrupt you.

"My goodness! Are the terms so high to will ave to buy about half a ton of new, standard, revised improved and otherwise multilated school books every month or two."—(New-York Weekly. "Kate Field's Washington" is as bright and scintiliating as cut glass. So also, by the way, is Wash-

ington's Kate Field. He Knew His Sister,-Teacher-Freddie, this is a

very poor paper on which you have done your examples. Have you nothing better at home?
Freddle-No'm: but sister's keeping a diary, so 1 will have in a few days.—(Lawrence American. Boston's radical Unitarian clergyman, the Rev. M. J. savare, looks upon labor, not as an unmixed dessing, but as a necessary evil. "For," he says,

while the wage system is an immense improvement over anything the Old World ever knew before, the man who must go into the market and sell all the hours of every day in order to live, of course cannot study or develop a taste for what are rightly called the humanities, the higher sides of life."

A Wrong Supposition.—Where a man and his wife are lost at sea the law always supposes that he, being the stronger, survived her by some minutes or hours. In seven different cases followed up in the French courts within the last ten years, it was found that the wife outlived her husband, and the practice of the law had to be reversed.—(Detroit Free Press. Every little while some great question is sprung thinkers of Boston, which stirs the literary

and philosophical circles of that town to their deepest One of these questions just now on deck is how cranherries can be cooked so that they shall remain intact in their syrup. The Cape Codders do it somehow, and it is urged that Boston ought to adopt this method of preparing the cranberry, and thus differentiate itself from vulgar New-York, which prefers its cranberries in a pasty jelly. Father (to editor)-I would like you to give my

Father (to elitor)—I would have so as a same a chance in your printing office.
Editor—What can the boy do I
Tather—Well, at first he couldn't do anything mor than edit your paper and take general charge of the mechanical department, but later on when he learn sense he'll be handy to have around to wash windows, keep lamp chimneys clean and sift ashes.—(Norwall Record.)

Professor Eghert Smith's relation to the faculty of

bon mot of which he was the author at the last Andover dinner. "When," he said, "I think of myself in connection with this honorable body, I re-echo the words of St. Paul, 'whether in the body or out of the body, I cannot tell." Revise the Text Books.-American Boy (looking up from his school book) Papa, I can't understand the

Revise the Text Books.—American poy (booking are from his school books)—Papa, I can't understand the difference 'tween a republic and an absolute monarchy. Papa (who has just been a witness in a musler case, and has endured a three hours' cross-examination)—There ain't any.—(New-York Weekly. A Watertown, N. Y., general storcheeper being de-

termined not to be caught by sudden weather changes, has a rapidly revolving sign in his window, apon one side of which is painted, "Ice Cold Soda Water," while the other side reads "Skates For Sale."

A new vase with an inclosure about it has been put in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, and this morning a lady passing through noticed it and asked a boy working near what it was.

"I don't know, mam," he replied politely, "but I guess it's Mr. Smithsonian's grave. You had better ask in the buddin,' though, if you want to find out certain."—(Washington Star. It is said that the University of Michigan is the only

institution in the United States, in which the principles of dramatic composition are taught. Professor Alfred Hennequin is the instructor.

Miss Daisy (to Mr. Charles, who has an envious rival in Mr. James)—Mr. James is just as witty as he can be. Don't you think so, Mr. Charles?
Mr. Charles—Ves, most people are:—(Smith's Corners)

THE RIGHT SORT OF ELECTRICAL COMMISSION

From The Albany Argus.

There is no doubt that the State needs an electrical commission, but public interests would be better served if the body were composed of experts instead of being made up of politicians. PRESCRIBING THE WRONG REMEDY.

From The Norwich Bulletin.

- if we put a duty on the products of the South
American countries so they can't sell to us, how are "If we put a daily on the products of the South American countries so they can't seil to us, how are they going to buy our products from us!" ask the Free Traders. A correspondent of The Tribune, writing from Bradl, shows up the absurdity of the inference conveyed by this sample free-trade "poser." It isn't the tariff which prevents fuller trade between this country and South America. It is the dunderheaded refusal of our Government to protect our shipping interests as all the great commercial nations of Europe protect theirs!

HARDLY POTENT ENOUGH FOR THAT. From The New-York Telegram.

Governor Hill should take a copy of Governor Ab-bett's measure and pray over it in some secluded sanctuary. It might convert him from the error of

A REASONABLE USE OF SILVER.

Thus far the colnage of standard dollars has not brought the evils which many financiers predicted, but when every advantage promised by the use of silver can be seemed without driving out gold, common sense calls aloud for the adoption of that plan. On that solid ground resis Mr. Window's bill, and analysis and study and discussion cannot fall to win for favor and support.

RECENT BRITISH INVESTMENTS HERE. From The Boston Journal. I from the noston Journal.

It is not a new thing for English capital to seek investment here; the novelty lies in the kind of investments which are being made, the systematic, not only scientific, method in which industries are selected for the purpose, and the large scale of which transactions are conducted.

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS

From The Boston Advertiser. For some time past the marine underwriters have expressed confidence in the value of this means of saving property, but thus far none has been willing to make a special rate to the owners of such vessels as provide their crews with oil for this purpose and apparatus for applying it to the surface of the water. Would it not be a popular move?

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DEPEW.

If it be true that in case Congress votes to recognize the claim of New York City as the one fit and appro-priate place for the World's Fair, Channey M. Depey will be selected or chosen or appointed director general, we feel safe in saying that the appointment will give

to naught.

The Assembly has upon the finishing of the Nicaragua Canal increased for any partisan reason, or unless the only widen the breach. As the reader may all Court balls. She was carried to her throne early in reneral satisfaction.